

Lease vs. Buy



Why Train on Lease vs. Buy?

- Assists in determining best value
- Analysis required per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-94, DFARS 207.401, AFI 65-501



Overview

- Objectives
 - Understand lease vs. buy scenario
 - Know how analysis can help with lease or purchase decisions
 - Recognize when lease vs. buy analysis is required
 - Understand analysis and results
- High interest items
- Conclusion
- Quiz



Lease vs. Buy Scenario

- 1st objective: Understand lease vs. buy scenario
 - Lease the period of time during which a contract conveying property to a person is in effect
 - Buy the acquisition of something by payment
 - Example: lease or buy an asset
 - Option #1: Lease asset for \$10k/year for three years
 - Option #2: Buy asset for \$29K, 3 year useful life, salvage value of \$2k
 - What is the best value?



How lease vs. buy helps

- Helps make rational choices among alternatives
- Aides in judgment
- Reduces incidents of serious omissions and/or the introduction of personal bias



- 2nd objective: Recognize when lease vs. buy analysis is required
 - OMB Circular A-94 requires the following be justified:
 - The capital asset or a group of assets whose fair market total value exceeds \$1 million
 - The capital asset is:
 - Leased to the government for three or more years
 - Built for the express purpose of being leased to the government
 - Leased to the government and clearly has no commercial use



When to use Lease vs. Buy

- 2nd objective: Recognize when lease vs. buy analysis is required
 - DFARS 207.401 requires justification when:
 - Equipment will be leased for more than 60 days
 - AFI 65-501 requires analysis when:
 - New project or program > \$1 million
 - Annual recurring costs over \$250,000 for at least four years



- 2nd objective: Recognize when lease vs. buy analysis is required
 - Base or Wing level financial offices are the OPR for preparing the analysis (requiring activity assists)
 - An analysis <u>is not</u> required if:
 - Cost of the analysis clearly outweighs the benefit
 - Legislation specifically exempts the project



- 3rd objective: Become familiar with analysis
 - Time value of money money has time value. It has more value today than in the future
 - Net present value the present (discounted) value of future cash inflows minus the present value of the investment and any associated future cash outflows.
 - Discount rate the interest rate used in discounting future cash flows



- Five Step Process in Net Present Analysis
 - Step 1: Select the discount rate
 - Nominal treasury rates or real treasury rate from OMB A-94, Appendix C
 - Nominal is most commonly used
 - http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/ circulars/a094/a94 appx-c.html



- Step 2: Identify the cost/benefits to be considered in the analysis
 - Many considerations (costs, payment timing, performance period, salvage value)
 - Be consistent with cost/benefits in evaluating alternatives
 - Analysis should not consider costs which will be identical for all alternatives

- Step 3: Establish the timing of the cost/benefits
 - END OF YEAR PAYMENT single payment made at the end of the year
 - Discount Factor = 1/(1+i) t
 - i = discount rate
 - t = number of years until the payment is due
 - MID-YEAR OR REPETITIVE PAYMENTS single payment made at mid-year or payments made at regular intervals
 - Discount Factor = 1/(1 + I) (t-5)
 - i = discount rate
 - t = number of years until the payment is due



- Step 4: Calculate net present value of each alternative
 - END OF YEAR PAYMENT single payment made at the end of the year
 - Present Value (PV) = Discount Factor (DF) x Cash Flow (CF)
 - Discount Factor = 1/(1+i) t
 - i = discount rate
 - t = number of years until the payment is due



- Example: END OF YEAR PAYMENT Determine the PV of a payment of
 \$1,000 due at the end of one year
 using the nominal discount rate of
 5.6%
- Discount Factor = 1/(1+.056) 1 = .9470
- Present Value (PV) = .9470 (\$1,000)= (\$947) rounded



- END OF YEAR PAYMENTS (multiple years) single payment made at end of year for multiple years
 - NPV = End of Year Sum Factor (SF) x Cash Flow (CF)
- Discount Factor = 1/(1 + I) t
 - -i = discount rate
 - t = number of years until the payment is due

Example: END OF YEAR PAYMENTS (multiple years) - Determine the present value of a series of three payments of \$1,000 each due at the end of each of the next three years w/ a 5.6% discount rate

Year	Payment	Formula	Calculatio n	Discoun t Factor	Present Value
1	(\$1,000)	1/(1.056)	1/1.056	.9470	(\$947)
2	(\$1,000)	1/(1.056)	1/1.1151	.8968	(\$897)
3	(\$1,000)	1/(1.056)	1/1.1776 n Factor (SF)	.8492	(\$849)
	(CF)	i Oi iCai Sui	TOTAL	2.6930	(\$2,693)

⁻ NPV = 2.6930 (\$1,000) = (\$2,693)



- MID-YEAR PAYMENT/REPETITIVE single payment made at mid-year or payments made at regular intervals
 - NPV = Mid Year Discount Factor (MYDF)(CF)
- Discount Factor = 1/(1 + I) (t-5)
 - i = discount rate
 - t = number of years until the payment is due



- Example: MID-YEAR/REPETITIVE PAYMENT - Determine the present value of a series of 12 monthly payments for one year at \$1,000 each and a 5.6% discount rate
- Discount Factor = $1/(1 + .056)^{(1-5)} = 1/1.056^{-5} = .9731$
- NPV = Mid Year Discount Factor (MYDF) (CF) = .9731 (\$12,000) = \$11,677



- Step five: Select the offer with the best net present value
 - Select the alternative with the most value
- Example: lease or buy an asset
 - Option #1: Lease asset for \$10k/year for three years
 - Option #2: Buy asset for \$29K, 3 year useful life, salvage value of \$2k
 - What is the best value?



- Example: lease or buy an asset
 - Option #1: Lease asset for \$10k/year for three years, 5.4% discount rate
 - Option #2: Buy asset for \$29K, 3 year useful life, salvage value of \$2k
 - What is the best value?
 - Option #1:

t	Cash Flow	DF	PV
0	(\$10,000)	1.000	(\$10,000)
1	(\$10,000)	.9470	(\$9,470)
2	(\$10,000)	.8968	(\$8,968)
		NPV =	\$(28,438)



- Example: lease or buy an asset
 - Option #1: Lease asset for \$10k/year for three years, 5.4% discount rate
 - Option #2: Buy asset for \$29K, 3 year useful life, salvage value of \$2k, 5.4% discount rate
 - What is the best value?
 - Option #2:

t	Cash Flow	DF	PV
0	(\$29,000)	1.000	(\$29,000)
3	\$2,000	.8492	\$1,698
		NPV =	\$(27,302)

• Select the offer with the best net present value - (\$28, 438) Offer A or (\$27,302) Offer B



Real World Example

- Dec 2003 Schriever AFB Rescue Truck Analysis
 - Objective was to lease or buy a new rescue truck for the Schriever AFB Fire Department

	Alternative	NPV
	Lease w/\$50k buyout	(\$239,681)
•	Lease w/ \$1 buyout	(\$237,730) s most economical
	Pruichesetaining 3080 fo	

decision was to go with the lease



High Interest Items

- Within the last few years only a few lease vs. purchase analysis have been done
- Good news! Computer programs do most of the work
- For larger, more complex decisions this is outsourced
- Lease vs. Buy Analysis report goes under Tab 35 - Request for Audits/Pricing Reports; Most Probable Cost Estimate



Conclusion

- OMB A-94, DFARS 207.401, AFI 65-501 require lease vs. buy analysis be accomplished
- Base or wing level financial analysis offices are the OPR (requiring activity assists)
- Need to know when it is needed and what is involved more so than how to do the analysis
 - Report is automated
 - In some organizations, not frequently done



For More Information...

- 50 CONS Web Site (Step 1: Need Identified)
 - Lease vs. Buy information not in Guidebook at this time
- OMB Circular A-94, Chapter 13
- DFARS 207.401
- FAR 7.4 Equipment Lease or Purchase
- Air Force forms and publications
 - http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/
 - AFI 65-501
 - AFMAN 65-506
 - DOD Pricing Reference Guide





Ten Questions 70% to Pass Closed Notes Good Luck